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RES GESTAE

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FEB 1 1974

UNIV. OF MICH.

ANOTHER STORY**MY KINGDOM FOR A SECRETARY**

One does not have to be overly familiar with Weberian analyses to understand the impacts of bureaucracy. However, it is difficult to realize that this faceless juggernaut which alternately staples, folds and mutilates our lives is composed of individuals. These individuals are, of course, unique, have their own values and merits and, ironically, are often in the same hapless condition as the rest of us regarding bureaucratic entanglements.

It is the belief of this writer that with the secretarial staff rests the fate of the University of Michigan Law School. It is their labor which allows the system to function. After all, the professors could not conceive of such poignant pedantics if their own time was spent working.

Therefore, it is to the often harassed, much maligned secretarial staff to whom this brief work is dedicated. May it serve as a small vindication for your sufferings.

I

It is eight o'clock and darkness is still over the land. At her desk typing away is Carolyn Lucky, secretary to Professor Hylee Overatd.

Enter Professor Hylee Overatd: Ah Miss Lucky, Good Morning. What a busy day I have scheduled!

Carolyn Lucky: Good Morning, Professor. Would you like some coffee?

Professor Hylee Overatd: Yes, indeed. Also please get me a newspaper and polish my shoes. Also call the garage and get me an appointment to have my car fixed. When they're ready, take it over there, will you? Here are the keys.

(see TRIBUTE page 2)

As soon as I woke up, I knew it was going to be a good day.

I was living in a two-bedroom apartment with two other guys. Fred and I shared the big bedroom, while Henry had the smaller one. That's because Henry usually had his chick over. She was all right, I guess, but both Fred and I thought he could do better. But, then, neither Fred nor I had a chick to sleep over with, so I guess we didn't have much room to talk.

Anyway, like I said, I knew this was going to be a good day for me as soon as I woke up. Up on the wall, where I couldn't miss it, I had tacked up a sign. It said, in big block letters, "Interview today! 10 A.M. Marsh, Beroza, and Jones." It was a big firm downtown, one of the really important ones, and I just knew that they'd offer me a job today. It would be just the break I needed.

I hadn't had too many breaks since I graduated from law school. I hadn't been in the upper ten percent of my class, or even in the upper half. I had just graduated, after spending three years taking it easy, enjoying myself, doing some of the things I wanted to do. What the hell, I had told myself, you're only young once. So I had graduated with a C average, practically no money in the bank, and only a mild interest in finding a job right away. I didn't want just a job. I wanted an important job, something in keeping with my rather high opinion of myself. I wanted to join one of the smaller, more personal firms, where it was possible to work up the ladder fast. An influential firm, where I would meet the right people, travel in the right circles. Once I got started, I could do anything. Eventually I wanted to run for a judgeship, so I could write my own decisions.

(see STORY page 4)



LETTERS

January 23, 1974

To the Editors:

Recently, Georgy Arbatov, head of the USA Institute in the Soviet Union (an institute that determines political and social trends in the United States in order to advise the Soviet governmental hierarchy) visited and spoke at the law school. The reaction of the law school, and particularly those who so forcefully expressed opinions on Nixon-Rehnquist justice during Campbell finals last spring, must raise some serious questions concerning our response to deprivations of basic human freedoms. Given the state of personal freedom in the Soviet Union, as recently demonstrated by the events surrounding the publication of Solzhenitsyn's new book, one would have expected some manifestation of disapproval of these Soviet practices. Perhaps this lack of disapproval of condemnation can be explained away. Certainly, Arbatov does not occupy a legal post and is thus farther removed from governmental policy on freedom than one in Justice Rehnquist's position. Further, we all probably expect more of American justice and protection of rights than we do of the Soviet Union. Yet the vast differences between freedom in America and freedom in the Soviet Union as demonstrated by the Solzhenitsyn affair, coupled with the fact that Arbatov was here in part to measure American reaction to various topics, provided a golden opportunity to demonstrate disapproval of Soviet deprivation of basic human rights.

Arbatov might have left the law school with the impression that we are at best, indifferent to the Solzhenitsyn affair. Only Professor Stein raised the issue of Soviet practices in the area of fundamental human rights. Arbatov's response was far from adequate, "It is an internal affair." Perhaps we should have pointed out that freedom is never a purely "internal affair."

The stern warnings of Solzhenitsyn on passivity and retreat by the civilized world and his call for a moral condemnation of the Soviet system can properly be heeded. He has put his freedom on the line.

An ex-Soviet citizen named Chalidze commented on the Solzhenitsyn affair stating, "I only know that you will never save anyone by silence."

Where were our voices?

s/ C. L. Pozza, Jr. '74

(TRIBUTE cont'd from page 1)

Carolyn Lucky: Yes, Professor.

Professor Hylee Overatd: Oh, by the way, I'd like you to re-type this draft of my new 600 page textbook in quadruplicate, after you're finished typing out my notes for class, of course. Then after your coffee break drive over to my house and shovel the walks. I haven't had time lately. By the way, Mrs. Overatd may want you to take her grocery shopping, and later to walk the dog. You may as well give the dog a bath afterwards---but watch out, he likes to bite strangers.

Carolyn Lucky: Yes, sir.

Professor Hylee Overatd: After you open and sort my mail, and type the outgoing letters, clean my office.

Carolyn Lucky: Yes, Professor.

Professor Hylee Overatd: Then you can have the rest of the day off-- provided you've cross-indexed my one thousand page legal bibliography according to author, title, subject, and jurisdiction.

Carolyn Lucky: Why, thank you, sir.

Professor Hylee Overatd: By the way, Carolyn, get plenty of rest tonight. Tomorrow will be a busy day.

II

A discussion between two law professors: Whizz Kidd and Stu Pefaction on the paddleball courts.

(cont'd next page)

Professor Whizz Kidd: You know Stu, the law school has been running over its budget lately.

Professor Stu Pefaction: Yes, I know Whizz. It's a real problem. We have to make some cuts somewhere.

Professor Whizz Kidd: Yes, but where? We can't cut essential items like professorial traveling expenses, or faculty membership in the country club.

Professor Stu Pefaction: I have it. Let's suggest a reduction in the secretaries' salaries.

Professor Whizz Kidd: Great idea, Stu! After all, they make almost five thousand dollars a year and they only work 65-hour weeks!

III

Two secretaries are talking while on a coffee break:

Ms. Smith: Did you hear what happened to Betty? . . . You know, the secretary to Professor P. Ompous?

Ms. Jones: No! what happened?

Ms. Smith: She's in the hospital with Xerox radiation poisoning.

Ms. Jones: How horrible!

Ms. Smith: Yes. Professor P. Ompous had her make six thousand copies of the speech he made at the A.B.A. convention on "Obscenity and Incorporeal Hereditaments.

Ms. Jones: That's inhuman!

Ms. Smith: The experience left her mentally damaged as well. Besides being Xerox Radiation poisoned, she goes around collecting nickels, shining a flashlight on people and saying, "Buzz--you're copied."

IV

Three beleaguered secretaries are bracing a door against a large, unruly mob of law students pressing to enter their office:

Law Students: Let us in, we want our grades!

Secretaries(to one another): How did they find out so fast? Professor Pernicious

just finished the exams!

One secretary: Do you know one student came to the office forty-two times in three days to see if his grade was in!

Law Students(pounding on the door, "bam, bam, bam"): We demand our grades, and we demand them now!

Secretaries: But we haven't had time to type out the list yet.

Law Students: (the door is beginning to give way) Grades, grades, grades, we must have our grades!!!

Unknown voice: Aaaarrgh!

V

Our final scene is an observation of a not too amenable discussion between a law student and a secretary:

Law Student(entering secretary's office): Listen, I left a book here yesterday. You know, a book . . . b--o--o--k.

Secretary: I happen to be a college graduate. There is no reason to speak to me in such a fashion.

Law Student: Huh?

Secretary: Indeed, not only have I a degree in journalism, but I intend to begin law school here next year.

Law Student: Huh?

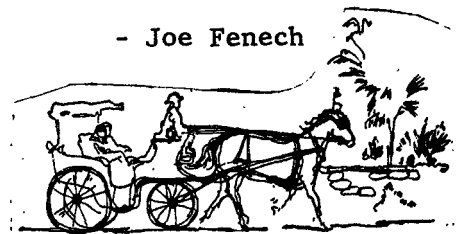
Secretary: I may as well tell you that the secretaries consider many of you law students boorish and inane.

Law Student: Huh?

Secretary: What an imaginative retort! With a wit like yours you'll do well in court.

Law Student: Huh?

- Joe Fenech



(STORY cont'd from page 1)

Write them the way they should be written: Honestly; Fairly. Without being swayed by some attorney's fancy talk or back-room politics, like some judges were. I'd do things the right way, and if anybody tried to tell me differently I'd just tell them to get lost.

But things hadn't worked out that way. I didn't get a job with that small, personal, influential firm. In fact, I didn't get a job with any firm. Maybe I had just graduated at the wrong time, when there were too many graduates for the available jobs, or maybe it was some other reason. Anyway, not a single firm even made an offer that year to a high-principled C-average law school graduate.

I just bummed around for a while, looking. I kept telling myself not to settle for a job I wouldn't be happy with, that if I took a job just to pay the bills I'd get trapped in it. The bills never stop, and my best chance to get the kind of job I wanted was to do it right the first time.

And then the money ran out. I wasn't living extravagantly, or even well, for that matter. But it cost just to eat and sleep, and suddenly I didn't have any way to pay. So I looked for a job to pay the bills, just temporarily. I couldn't find one for a long time. The big corporations, they had jobs, but not for me, they said. The openings they had would bore someone with my education, my background, and I'd quit for a better job with someone else within a year. I asked them if they knew where those better jobs were. They just took down my phone number and said they'd call me if anything came up.

You know, back when I got my letter of acceptance from the law school, I was really proud. I mean, getting the letter wasn't a surprise or anything, because I knew I'd get in. I had too many things going for me for them to turn me down. I was Caucasian, male, good recommendations, good grade-point, excellent test scores. You know, that was funny. I mean, when I took the LSAT, I thought it was kind of a game. The test was too simple. When the score came back, 99+ percentile, I wasn't even surprised. Happy, yes, but not surprised.

I knew I was good. All I had to do was

prove it to everyone else in the world. The guys who already had their practices, their offices, their fancy homes and their new cars. I envied their world, and more than anything else, I wanted to be a part of it.

On the way home from the interview, I stopped at the sports car dealership on Main Street. There, in their showroom, was the car. THE CAR. I'd wanted that car for about a million years, more or less. It was a Ferrari Dino Spider, \$18,000 worth of brown leather upholstery and 30 hand-rubbed coats of metallic orange lacquer. It only came up to about my waist, and it had a section of the roof that lifted off and stored in the trunk, so it could become a convertible. When they started the engine, it sounded like a hundred race cars all at once.

The salesman down there, a guy with a friendly smile and a warm handshake named Wayne, he knew me. You see, I'd been in there before, looking at the car. I'd told him, when I got my big break, I'd come in and buy the car from him. He came over and looked down at me sitting in the car, and asked, "What do ya say, big boy? Is today the day? Eighteen thousand dollars, and you can drive it away right now."

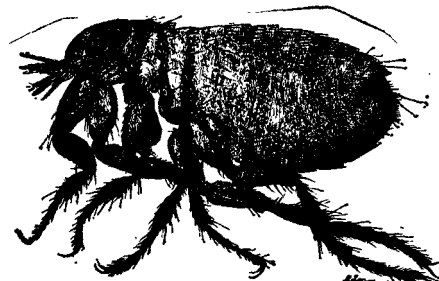
I looked up at him. He had the kind of smile you had to smile back at, so I did.

"No," I told him, getting out of the car, "Today isn't the day. Maybe tomorrow."

"Maybe tomorrow," he agreed.

As soon as I woke up the next morning, I knew it was going to be a good day.

- Bill Hays



LSSS DOES SOMETHING.

In a few days, every student, faculty member and administrator at the Law School will receive a life insurance offer in the mail. But it's no ordinary bulk rate come-on from Ripoff Mutual. The plan was negotiated and endorsed by the UM Law School Student Senate as the first element in what may prove to be a series of LSSS-sponsored law student services.

Last November, the Senate was approached by Faris A. Howrani & Associates, local representatives for Midland Mutual Life of Columbus, Ohio, with a low budget term insurance with convertible option program designed for student needs. Mr. Howrani, a 1965 Michigan Law School grad, touted the plan as the most complete of any special offer on the market while costing about half of what one would pay if a similar plan was sought by walking into any regular insurance agency. After investigation of the alternatives by a Senate committee and a finding that the Midland program was the best that could be had, an originally skeptical Student Senate voted in early December to endorse solicitation of students for the special insurance package.

According to LSSS President Barbara Klimaszewski, the student government is also presently considering ways to provide a bluebook service for students at exam time. "It's done at other law schools," she noted, "the Business School here does it, and there's no reason why we shouldn't do it, too." If bluebooks could be dispensed to students by proctors just before the exam, the ludicrous switch-off before closed book exams would meet its just deserts, Ms. Klimaszewski pointed out, along with the hassle of bluebook purchases in the first place. "But the real problem is finding a way to fund the project."

Another proposal presently under discussion, though not specifically in the student services mold, is lighting of the quadrangle. President Klimaszewski hastened to say that no definite design or system has been formulated yet and no lighting will go up without hearings on the subject and subsequent Senate approval, in recognition of the fiasco several years ago when students de-

(cont'd next column)

delivered in a much more summary fashion than that contemplated this year. The Law School has been charged with preparing a lighting plan for debate, and Ms. Klimaszewski urges interested students to offer their views even before the scheduled hearings to Associate Dean William Pierce.

- Mike Slaughter

THE RUSSIAN WHO CAME

At the invitation of the International Law Society, Gyorgy Arbatov, director of the USA Institute in the Soviet Academy of Sciences made a brief morning presentation at the Law Club January 18. Arbatov is in the U.S. on a speaking tour and was at the UM to give the Vandenberg Memorial Lecture.

Arbatov spoke of the future of US-Soviet relations, and admitting a sense of urgency and some apprehension, he stressed the dangers of not making progress in arms limitations. He said the recent thaw in the Cold War is not irreversible, in that discouragement over current overtures could lead to renewed hostility between the US and USSR.

Arbatov parried the inevitable queries about Alexander Solzheinitzsyn with a special foil-he read from the initial letters establishing relations between the Soviet Union and US. In short, the letters called for respecting each country's domestic policies.

After referring to the USA Institute as having some of the "best and the brightest" persons in the USSR, Arbatov concluded that the Soviet Union was not surprised about Watergate-it was an expected outcome of capitalism.

- Scott Fwbank

INTERVIEWING CONTEST

The Client Counseling Competition was held on Tuesday, January 22, in the Moot Court room. The winning team of Steve Moore and Dave Wolowitz will represent the Michigan Law School at the Regional Competition in Cleveland on February 2. Runners-up on Tuesday night were Don Duquette, Pat Geary, Curt Swanson, and Felipe Ponce.

FRESHMAN WRITING COMPETITION

I. The Competition

The Michigan Law Review and the University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform have agreed to employ a joint writing competition to select some members of their 1974-75 junior staffs. This selection will be made on the basis of writing alone, with no reference to grades. Each publication will accept at least five members from the competition if thirty or more papers are submitted and will, of course, accept all authors of papers that meet their respective standards. Although the Journal will continue to accept subsequent applications of other writing samples, priority will be given to those who participate in the joint competition.

The decision to conduct the competition rests on several factors. It will allow the Law Review to draw staff members from a wider segment of the student body and, conversely, will open the possibility of service on one publication or the other to a greater number of students. It will allow both publications to select members on the basis of work very similar to that done by the members of the respective publications. (Naturally, the success of the competition depends to a great degree on the participation of the freshman class, and all freshmen are encouraged to enter.)

Although the deadline for submitting articles to the competition is later this year than it was last year, students who plan to participate are strongly encouraged to begin work early. Experience has shown that many students who intend to enter the competition put off writing the article until after exams are over, then succumb to a post-exam lethargy and never complete their entry. It would be advisable to have the article completed, or at least the research done, before exams start. The extra time after exams could then be available for more research or for polishing the piece.

II. Instructions

Topics: Topics have been selected that roughly correspond
(cont'd next page)

Law, Civil Procedure, and Property. In addition, there are topics dealing with constitutional issues. There are twelve topics. Entrants may select any topic and may change topics at any time during the competition.

When considering which topic to select, it is advisable to examine the accompanying case or statute reference, if given. Such references are included as a means of giving entrants some initial guidance to the topic area.

The Paper: Papers will be evaluated according to style, analytical ability, and research ability. A strict limit of thirty typewritten pages, triple-spaced, with a 3-inch left-hand margin on regular 8-1/2 x 11 inch paper will be observed. Two copies should be turned in prior to noon, Friday, June 7, 1974, at the Law Review offices on the fourth floor of Hutchins Hall. In no event will any paper be accepted after that time. The author should be identified by I.D. number only and not by name. Footnotes should not be included on a page-by-page basis but should follow the body of the paper. They are not included in the thirty page limit, but in no event should footnotes exceed the length of the text. All footnotes should be in whitebook form.

In no case should portions of the paper be written or edited by others. If questions arise, several members of Law Review and the Journal will be available for consultation. Consult the bulletin board for the names and locations of these members.

III. Selections from the Writing Competition

The Law Review and the Journal will independently evaluate entries to the joint competition and independently make staff selections on the basis of it. Invitations based on the competition will be issued in midsummer. A student who is invited to join both publications will be able to choose which staff to join.

IV. Guidelines for Writing

While both publications wish to encourage creativity and originality in thought and technique in the writing compe-

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tion samples, there are several general suggestions on technique that the writers may find useful. An attempt has been made to state the topic in each instance as succinctly and clearly as possible. For reasons of manageability and organization, the writer is advised against deviating from the central issue in the topic. In particular, he is advised against long restatements of the gross issues in the law underlying the specific point in controversy. Lengthy historical developments should also be avoided. In analyzing the specific point, however, he should not feel confined to the facts and statement of law contained in the cited case. Indeed, the writer might find it very useful to his analysis to contrast the particular holding with similar decisions in other jurisdictions or with developments in analogous areas of the law. Finally, the writer should not hesitate to offer reasoned judgments for espousing or rejecting a court's rationale or holding.

In writing the competition entry, library books must be used only in the library and are to remain available for general use.

For an example of the type of work expected, it is suggested that all entrants examine a student note in any recent issue of the Michigan Law Review or the Journal of Law Reform. For those who seek further guidance in grammar and style, the following publications are suggested:

- T. Bernstein, The Careful Writer (1965)
- U. of Chicago Press, A Manual of Style (1969)
- U.S. Government Printing Office, Style Manual (1967)
- O. Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar (1933)

(Editors' Note - While the Writing Competition is an excellent opportunity to be published in one of two respected legal periodicals, certain facts of editorial life should be reviewed. First, there is no guarantee that an initiate's article will reach the type-setter for a variety of reasons not associated with writing skill. Student editors are notorious for the breadth of their egos, and seemingly ludicrous word changes and re-writes may be the order of the day. Personality conflicts may also exacerbate honest differences of opinion on the treatment of issues. Persons with "lively" writing styles may be especially vulnerable to frustration or bitterness upon confrontation with the bland cult of legal bafflegab. All in all, the foregoing eventualities have in the past brought stand-up's or stand-off's that aborted publication of otherwise good papers; but then that's life.)

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1. Does Uniform Commercial Code § 2-713 measure actual damages at the time the plaintiff learns of the repudiation? Does the good faith requirement require a merchant to tell his customers of relevant trade usages? Can a plaintiff ever lose his right to damages under § 2-713 because he failed to cover and so mitigate those damages? See Oloffson v. Coomer, Civil No. 72-212 (Ill. Ct. App. 1973) (briefs and opinion are on reserve).
2. The Internal Revenue Service revoked the tax-exempt status of a religious organization that engaged in substantial activity aimed at influencing legislation. The organization acted out of what it considered to be religious beliefs. The IRS acted pursuant to a statute. Did this action by the IRS infringe upon the organization's free exercise of religion? See Christian Echoes National Ministry, Inc. v. United States, 470 F.2d 849 (10th Cir. 1972).
3. What factors should be considered in determining if a contempt fine is appealable? See International Business Machine Co. v. United States, 42 U.S.L.W. 2341 (2d Cir., Dec. 17, 1973) (slip opinion on reserve).
4. Should the doctrine of strict liability be applied to services? Are there other theories that, in effect, accomplish the same result? Study carefully both opinions in Sutton v. Chevron Oil Co., 514 P.2d 1301 (N.M. Ct. App. 1973), affd., 515 P.2d 1283 (N.M. 1973).
5. What elements should the Supreme Court include in fashioning a wrongful death recovery in admiralty cases? See Sea-Land Services, Inc. v. Gaudet, 42 U.S.L.W. 4168 (U.S., Jan. 21, 1974) (on reserve).
6. What ought to be the elements of the crime of kidnapping? What is the proper role of a court in interpreting a kidnapping statute? See People v. Adams, 34 Mich. App. 546, 192 N.W.2d 19, (1971).
7. Can a prisoner give legally adequate consent to receive injections of an experimental drug designed to curb aggressive behavior? See Knecht v. Gillman, 42 U.S.L.W. 2342 (8th Cir., Dec. 5, 1973) (on reserve); Kaimowitz v.

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Department of Mental Health, 2 Prison Law Rptr. 433 (August, 1973) (on reserve).

8. Can a state constitutionally condition the right of a minor woman to receive an abortion on the obtaining of her father's consent to the operation? Cf. Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973).
9. Does the sixth amendment bar trial of a state defendant by jury drawn from a judicial district that excludes the judicial district in which the crime was committed? See People v. Jones, 9 Cal. 3d 546, 510 P.2d 705, 108 Cal. Rptr. 345 (1973).
10. Courts have traditionally given broad deference to local government ordinances regulating land use. Recently, great pressure has developed in suburban communities to stop the spread of urban sprawl. Growth control ordinances of various kinds have been passed in response. Nevertheless, many commentators feel any control should be state or regional. Should courts permit municipalities to undertake growth control in the absence of state or regional schemes? Compare Golden v. Planning Bd., 30 N.Y.2d 359, 285 N.E.2d 291, 334 N.Y.S.2d 138 (1972) with National Land & Investment Co. v. Easttown Township Bd. of Adjustment, 419 Pa. 504, 215 A.2d 597 (1965).
11. The primary purpose of the federal patent laws is "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." U.S. Const. art. 1, § 8, clause 8. In view of this purpose, is a state barred from enforcing a contract clause regulating access to an unpatented trade secret? See Oil Company v. Bicron Corp., 478 F.2d 1074 (6th Cir. 1973), cert. granted, 42 U.S.L.W. 3194 (U.S., Oct. 9, 1973) (No. 73-187).
12. Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4332 (2)(c) (1970), requires that an environmental impact statement be filed for "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment . . ." Does this language require a federal agency to file an impact statement when an environmentally significant action taken by it occurs outside the United States, or when the effect of the action occurs outside the United States? See People of Enewetak v. Laird, 353 F. Supp. 811 (D. Hawaii 1973).

WOMEN'S AND MINORITY ENROLLMENT UP

A dramatic increase in the number of women law students was reported recently by the American Bar Association. The ABA also noted a substantial gain in minority group enrollment and said that for the first time there was not a single "unfilled seat" in the first-year class of any ABA-approved law school.

Women enrolled this past fall numbered 16,760, a 37.8 percent increase over 1972 [making women 15.8% of the entire law student body]. Minority group enrollment rose 12.9 percent, outpacing the overall enrollment increase of 4.3 percent [so that minorities constitute 7.2% of all law students]. Total enrollment in the 151 approved law schools rose by 4,395 to 106,102 from 101,707 in the fall of 1972, according to Millard H. Ruud, who served as ABA consultant in preparing the report.

Enrollment of first-year women law students this past fall, totaled 7,464 a 35.2 percent gain over 1972. The additional 1,956 women this fall contrasted with a decline of 69 in men. The study showed that women were admitted at a somewhat higher rate than men, reflecting a slight edge in law school admission test (L.S.A.T.) scores.

Minority group enrollment climbed to 7,601 from the fall, 1972, total of 6,730. The 1973 figure is two and one half times higher than the 1969 enrollment. Enrollment of blacks grew 394, or 8.9 percent, and Mexican-Americans increased 187, or 17.7 percent.

In the three years ending with 1971, only one accredited university -- Hofstra -- established a law school. Six more have begun classes since -- Antioch School of Law, University of Puget Sound, Brigham Young University, Franklin Pierce College, University of Hawaii and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Next month, however, the council of the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar will consider nine applications for provisional approval.

Despite predictions that law school admission test administrations would level off this year, the ABA said test administrations are running 11 percent ahead of last year. Indications are that the

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number of law school applicants next fall will be about 10 percent higher than this year. Professional degrees in law awarded by approved law schools have tripled since 1963, reaching 27,756 last year. At the end of 1973, there were an estimated 375,475 lawyers in the United States.

- ABA News

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

There exists at the University of Michigan Law School a local chapter of a national organization dedicated solely to its use as a tool for law students who wish to use their own legal and organizational skills to bring about racial, ethnic, sexual, and economic equality of opportunity. That organization is the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRRC). Founded in 1963 by law students from the North who wanted to participate in the southern civil rights movement, LSCRRRC has grown significantly in the intervening years. Today there are over 110 chapters at various law schools throughout the nation. The Council is governed by 24 law students representing 16 regions across the country. This year the Board of Directors includes 7 Women (30%), 11 Blacks (45%), 7 Chicanos (30%), and 6 Whites (25%).

The heart of the Law Students Council is the operation of the Summer Internship Program. This program reflects many of the Council's chief goals and methods in providing law students with the opportunity to work for meaningful social change on behalf of minority and poor people. The Internship program serves three basic purposes: it provides needy communities with qualified, dedicated workers and, at the same time, it motivates law students to practice people's law upon graduation from law school.

Michigan law students are encouraged to seek out their own placements who would be willing to have a summer intern. In addition some placements are provided by LSCRRRC. The interns are given \$500, or \$50 per week for 10 weeks. This stipend is intended to cover subsistence expenses. Ideally the placement will contribute toward the \$500 or perhaps supplement it.

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BASKETBALL POLL

One person suggested last week that my questioning of Notre Dame's greatness was either due to ignorance or prejudice. Needless to say, I felt vindicated when UCLA beat the Irish, although I was sorry that the Bruins' shoddy play in the last 3½ minutes prevented them from scoring 100 points and winning by 30.

This week the Bruins meet another pretender to the throne, USC. As an interesting point of trivia, it should be noted that the Trojans were the last team to beat UCLA at Pauley Pavillion. Just think, if USC wins, they'll be entitled to a footnote in the basketball history books right next to Notre Dame.

The winner last week was Phil Brown, who amassed a winning percentage of .800. The average percentage was .533. Mr. Brown may pick up his Hoagie(sub) at the Res Gestae office.

Cross out the losers. Put the poll in the box in front of room 100 by 5:00 p.m. Friday. And don't forget to fill in the tiebreaker.

- George Pagano

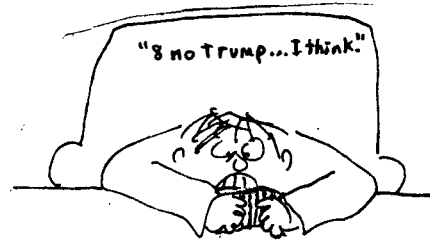
Alabama at Auburn(8½)
Syracuse at American(6½)
Oral Roberts(6½) at Long Beach St.
Manhattan at Canisius(2½)
Clemson(10½) at North Carolina
Columbia(20½) at Pennsylvania
Utah(1½) at Colorado St.
Davidson(8½) at Notre Dame
Detroit(6½) at St. Bonaventure
Duke(12½) at Maryland
Florida(12½) at Vanderbilt
Iowa(9½) at Indiana
Michigan at Illinois(8½)
Niagara(3½) at U. Mass.
Purdue at Michigan State(3½)
Western Mich(5½) at Miami(Ohio)
Wisconsin at Minnesota(8½)
Virginia(15½) at N.C. State
USC(12½) at UCLA
Temple(3½) at La Salle

Tie breaker: Total number of points scored by both teams in the Harvard — Yale game!

Last summer 400 internships were granted, 5 of which went to University of Michigan Law Students. LSCRRRC interns worked on the rights of the mentally retarded, servicemen's rights, prisoner's rights, women's rights, and the legal rights of migrant workers to name a few.

U of M LSCRRRC will hold its first meeting where the summer internship program will be discussed in greater detail on Tuesday, February 12 at 4:15 PM in room 132, Hutchins Hall. All interested people should attend.

- Matt Mason
Chapter Chairperson



GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

A Bridge Tournament will be held in the lounge of the Lawyers' Club for members of the Law School community on Thursday, Feb. 21st at 7:30 PM and Saturday, Feb. 23rd at 12:45 PM. The game will be team-of-four with a Swiss movement. Refreshments will be served, and we will be able to award ACBL master-points.

Players should sign up in teams of four at the Lawyer's Club desk by Feb. 16th. Players may also sign up individually or in pairs, and they will be placed on teams. Please give phone numbers and designate a captain.

We must have an even number of teams in order to make the event work. Advance planning is necessary, and therefore, we must request that players who sign up be present on both days to play.

Further information may be obtained from Mike Haines(764-9009).

The winners of the event held last October were:

1. FREEDMAN- Lewis, Marks, Neuman
2. HAINES- Sando, Steiner, Schmidt
- 3-4 (tie)
FRIEDMAN- Roberts, White, Addison
PEROZ- Reidy, Kanter, Jiran